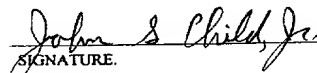


FORM PTO-1390 (REV 10-95)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER von Kreis.012
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371			U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/700672
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP99/03286	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE May 12, 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED May 20, 1998	
TITLE OF INVENTION "A METHOD FOR MARKING PAPER AND CARDBOARD"			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Zanders Feinpapiere AG			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendemnts has NOT expired. d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 			
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: 			
Published International Application No. WO 99/60208			
Search Report -- Published International Application No. WO 99/60208			

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.2)		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER	
09/700672		PCI/EP99/03286		von Kreis.012	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$840.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4)				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$ 840.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$ 0	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	18 - 20 =	0	X	\$	
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	X	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)		n/a	+	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 840.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 840.00	
				Amount to be: refunded	\$
				charged	\$
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ <u>840.00</u> to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>04-1406</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: John S. Child, Jr. Dann Dorfman Herrell and Skillman Suite 720 1601 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-2307					
				<div style="text-align: right;">  SIGNATURE John S. Child, Jr. NAME <u>28,833</u> REGISTRATION NUMBER </div>	

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

United States Serial No. : [To be assigned]
International Application No. : PCT/EP99/03286
International Filing Date : May 12, 1999
Inventor(s) : Viktor Uerlings and Arnold Gillner
Title : "A METHOD FOR MARKING
PAPER AND CARDBOARD"

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Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Dear Sir:

Before calculation of the filing fee, please amend the claims of the above-referenced patent application, which claims are based on the Article 34 claim amendments filed in the corresponding international patent application, as follows:

In the claims:

Please cancel claims 3-18 without prejudice to reintroducing the claims and insert the following claims 19-34.

19. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and optionally be provided with a paint coating is provided immediately below the top coating.

20. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that a fibrous web, a surface-treated fibrous web, a coated fibrous web which may optionally be treated and/or metal-coated below its coating, or a metal-coated fibrous web which may optionally be treated and/or coated below its metal coating, is treated with laser energy at its surface.

21. The method according to claim 20, characterized in that said optionally surface-treated fibrous web is coated with an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and optionally be provided with a paint coating.

22. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web is treated with laser energy, and at least one further coating which is selected from printing, paint coating and metal coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.

23. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the surface of the fibrous web is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface.

24. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the metal-coated surface of a fibrous web, optionally after applying a paint coating or printing, is treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.

25. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with a coating selected from the group consisting of unpigmented, white or color pigmented coatings is treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.

26. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with a coating selected from the group consisting of unpigmented, white or color pigmented coatings is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface.

27. The method according to claim 2, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with a coating selected from the group consisting of unpigmented, white or color pigmented coatings is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface.

28. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is provided with a coating selected from the group consisting of unpigmented, white or color pigmented coatings, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied.

29. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said fibrous web is transparent, opaque, white or colored, and optionally has been surface-treated.

30. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said coating of the fibrous web is an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and may additionally be provided with a paint coating.

31. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said metal coating consists of copper, aluminum, gold or silver.

32. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said mark is a logotype, a name, a trade mark, an image or a safety marking.

33. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said paper substrate has a basis weight of from 40 to 400 g/m².

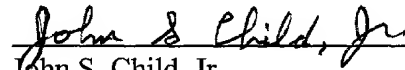
34. A marked paper product, obtainable by a method according to claim 1.

The purpose of this Preliminary Amendment is to rewrite the claims in better form for U. S. Patent practice.

The foregoing amendments do not introduce new matter into the present Application, and, therefore should be entered without objection.

Respectfully submitted,

DANN DORFMAN HERRELL AND SKILLMAN
A Professional Corporation



John S. Child, Jr.

PTO Registration No. 28,833

Attorney for Applicant

JSC/gp

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SMB

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A Method for Marking Paper and Cardboard

10 The present invention relates to a method for generating a permanent mark in the top coating of paper substrates, and to paper products, such as paper and cardboard, having a mark in the top coating which are obtainable by such method.

15 There is often a need to provide paper substrates of various basis weights permanently with a name, image, design, logotype or some other marking, especially a safety marking. For this purpose, watermarks have proven useful in the past. So-called true watermarks, which are based on local thickness variations of the paper stock, can be generated by conventional methods, extensively described in the prior art, by pulp lessening on the wire of the papermachine. Alternatively, as described in
20 DE-A-34 31 577, local variations of the thickness of the paper can be produced on the papermaking wire using a pulsed mass jet, such as water or air, or a laser impulse. In the finished paper, the lessened areas appear as brighter areas in transmission. Another possibility for the marking of paper substrates
25 is embossing, as described in WO-A-97/17493.

DE-A-34 25 086 describes a method for marking prints by exposing the printed sheet/the printed web to a special form of energy. As the form of energy, modulated laser light, visible light, infrared light, ultraviolet light or ultrasound are
30 proposed. As a result of such energy treatment, part of the printing is ablated in predetermined areas which yields the marking on the print. The method is especially suitable for producing unique specimens (unica) of a print.

DE-A-37 10 153 describes a paper provided with an image and coated with microcapsules, e.g., autocopying paper. In the method for producing this paper, the paper substrate is first provided with an image in terms of a watermark using laser energy. Then, a transparent microcapsule coating is applied to the surface of the paper substrate, covering, but not obscuring the image produced by laser energy. Thus, the image remains visible through the dry microcapsule coating of the finished product. The image should not interfere with subsequent processes, especially printing or writing on the paper.

It has been the object of the present invention to provide a method enabling the generation of a permanent marking in an opaque top coating, e.g., printing, metal coating or paint coating, on paper substrates of various commonly used basis weights without the need to subject the paper substrate which is already provided with such top coating to another process step for marking.

This object has been achieved by a method for generating a mark in the top coating of paper substrates by treating the surface of at least one layer positioned below the top coating with laser energy prior to application of the top coating, wherein the top coating of the paper substrate is opaque and selected from at least one printing and/or at least one paint coating and/or at least one metal coating, or combinations thereof.

The fibrous web substrates which may be employed as the paper substrate in the method according to the invention, which may optionally be coated prior to the laser treatment, have a basis weight of from 40 to 400 g/m², preferably from 60 to 300 g/m². Therefore, cardboard is also suitable for the method according to the invention; it usually has a basis weight of at least 150 g/m², preferably at least 170 g/m². Thus, the terms "paper substrate" or "substrate of the paper product" which are used interchangeably to describe the invention not only comprise

substrates of classic papers, such as writing paper, but also substrates having a basis weight corresponding to that of cardboard.

The opacity of the top coating is determined by subtracting the opacity (in percent) of an uncoated paper substrate from the opacity (in percent) of the same paper substrate when it has been coated. The determination of the opacities of the individual coated and uncoated paper substrates is performed according to DIN 53146. The areas compared are those not treated with laser energy. Such printing and/or paint coating and/or metal coating is considered opaque within the meaning of the invention if it causes an increase in opacity of at least 5 absolute percent, preferably at least 8 absolute percent, on a conventional office paper having a basis weight of 80 g/m^2 . As the standard paper substrate for determining the opacity of the top coating(s), common writing paper treated with an unpigmented starch coating having an opacity (uncoated) of 80-82% was used.

In the context of the present invention, the terms "opaque" and "non-transparent" in describing the top coating are used interchangeably.

Rather surprisingly, it has been found that the marking generated by the action of laser energy (laser beam) on the surface of a layer of the paper substrate positioned below the non-transparent top coating is continued on the overlying printing(s) and/or paint coating(s) and/or metal coating(s) and can be seen or discerned on the surface of such top coating in reflection without difficulty as a change in color density, color position, gloss and/or reflection. This effect is important, in particular, for paper substrates of higher basis weights, such as cardboards having at least 150 g/m^2 , which are as such not transparent at all, i.e., a classic watermark would be of no use anyway.

The technical effect caused by the method according to the invention is surprising, in particular, because the top coating positioned over the layer marked with the laser according to the invention is a non-transparent, i.e., opaque, coating.

5 According to the invention, this top coating consists of at least one printing and/or at least one metal coating and/or at least one paint coating, or combinations of such coatings, which may also be present in various orders.

10 Thus, several successive coatings forming the top coating may follow the laser-marked surface of the paper substrate without adversely affecting the discernability/visibility of the mark on the top coating in reflection. Therefore, according to the invention, it is also possible to apply several printings, metal coatings or paint coatings or combinations of those
15 different layers over one another. Thus, for example, printing with at least three colors and black as a contrast enhancer is necessary for color printing. Immediately below the top coating consisting of said printing and/or paint coating and/or metal coating, there may be an unpigmented, white or color pigmented
20 coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered).

Thus, according to the invention, the top coating positioned over the laser-marked surface, which as such is non-transparent, may consist of several different individual coatings, such as a metal coating and an overlying paint coating and/or
25 printing, or an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally bear a printing or paint coating.

The printing is effected, in particular, with offset, intaglio and flexographic printing methods, ink jet printing, laser printing, as known from the prior art.

30 The metal coating of paper substrates can be effected by the methods known in the prior art, for example, by direct or transfer processes. Aluminum, copper, gold and silver are

especially suitable for being applied to paper substrates as the metal layer. In a particular embodiment, the top coating consists of a metal coating which is selected from the metals mentioned. This metal coating may additionally be printed and/or painted.

Metal coatings with one of the above mentioned metals, useful according to the invention, have an average layer thickness of from 10 to 50 nm, preferably from 15 to 30 nm, more preferably from 15 to 25 nm. Metal coatings having a layer thickness of as low as 10 nm on paper with a basis weight of 80 g/m² and an opacity of 80-82% result in an increase in opacity of over 8 absolute percent as compared with non-metallized paper.

The painting of paper substrates is also known in the prior art. Due to its comprising corresponding pigments and/or dyes, the paint coating is white or colored.

When the method according to the invention is performed, a paper or cardboard substrate, i.e., a fibrous web, a surface-treated fibrous web, a coated fibrous web which may optionally be treated and/or metal-coated below its coating, or a metal-coated fibrous web which may optionally be treated and/or coated below its metal coating, is treated with laser energy at its surface. The method according to the invention may as well be performed in such a way that the laser energy is made to act on the fibrous web while still wet during the preparation of the web. The fibrous web may be a natural fibrous web. The fibrous web itself may be transparent or opaque, white or colored, and may be surface-treated, for example, with an unpigmented or pigmented starch solution.

The optionally surface-treated fibrous web may additionally be coated with an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and optionally be coated with a paint.

One particular embodiment of the method according to the invention is characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web is treated with laser energy, and at least one further coating which is selected from printing, paint coating and metal coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.

A further particular embodiment is characterized in that the surface of the fibrous web is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface. As to the metal coating, the layer thickness of the metal coating and its preparation, reference is made to the above statements. Aluminum is the preferred metal coating.

Another particular embodiment is characterized in that the metal-coated surface of a fibrous web, optionally after applying a paint coating or printing, is treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy. As to the metals, layer thicknesses and preparation methods useful for said metal coating, reference is made to the above statements.

Another particular embodiment is characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating is treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy. Said unpigmented or pigmented coating may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and optionally be coated with a paint.

Another particular embodiment of the method according to the invention is characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with the above described unpigmented or pigmented coating is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing

and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface. As to the metals, layer thicknesses and preparation methods useful for said metal coating, reference is made to the above statements.

5 Another embodiment is characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with the above described unpigmented or pigmented coating is metal-coated, the metal-coated surface, which may optionally be provided with a paint coating or printing, is treated with laser energy, and then a printing
10 and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy. As to the metals, layer thicknesses and preparation methods useful for said metal coating, reference is made to the above statements.

15 Another embodiment according to the invention is characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is provided with the above defined unpigmented or pigmented coating, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied.

20 The mark which can be seen in the top coating, i.e., the printing, paint coating or metal coating, is usually a logotype, a name, a trade mark, an image, a design, a safety marking or another marking which facilitates the identification of the printed or written-on paper.

25 As to the laser treatment of surfaces of paper, reference may be made to the prior art, for example, the disclosure of DE-A-37 10 153 and the references cited therein.

30 According to the invention, the laser treatment for writing on or marking the substrate can be effected with the known raster-scanning method, or by vector scanning with x-y galvanometer mirrors, polygon scanners or mask imaging methods.

The laser energy required for performing the method according to the invention may be supplied by a pulsed laser or a continuous-wave laser, typically a carbon dioxide laser in either case. In the practice of the invention, Nd:YAG lasers, frequency-converted Nd:YAG lasers, copper vapor lasers, excimer lasers and diode lasers may also be used. The laser energy is in each case applied to the layer immediately beneath the top coating, prior to applying the top coating.

Usually, the energy density of the laser has to be set in such a way that the image generated on the surface of the laser-treated layer is visible or at least discernible. Those skilled in the art know that this not only depends on the kind of laser (pulsed or continuous-wave laser) and its energy level, but also on the type of paper and its water content. To generate visible or discernible images on paper with low to normal moisture contents (3 to 8% by weight), DE-A-37 10 153 recommends energy densities within a range of from 1.7 to 5.0 $\text{Joule}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ for pulsed lasers and from 2.2 to 4.8 $\text{Joule}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ for continuous-wave lasers, depending on the web speed. For papers having a higher moisture content, correspondingly higher laser energies are required. When continuous-wave lasers are used, distance-related energies (quotient of laser power/laser scanning speed) of from 3 to 12 J/m, preferably from 5.5 to 8 J/m, are preferred for papers with low to normal moisture contents. For papers with high moisture contents, which may be up to 90% by weight, distance-related energies of up to 150 J/m are required.

In the method according to the invention, it is also possible to select the energy density of the laser in such a way as to generate no visible or discernible images on the substrate treated therewith. In this case, the energy density may be between 0.1 and less than 1.7 $\text{Joule}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$, preferably between 0.1 and 1.6 $\text{Joule}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$, more preferably between 1.0 and 1.6 $\text{Joule}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$. The changes at the surface of the paper or the

coating of the paper caused by such energy densities are not visible or discernible in transmission or reflection, but result in the generation or visualization of a mark only in the subsequent coating or coatings. Thus, the method according to the invention may typically be performed with laser energy densities of from 0.1 to 5.0 Joule·cm⁻², wherein only the surface to be coated is modified by exposure to a laser, as described above. This modification is not necessarily immediately visible/discernible, but may result in the recognizable changes described hereinbelow only in the top coating applied thereon.

The method according to the invention may independently be performed on one or both sides of the paper or cardboard substrate.

By the method according to the invention, i.e., by the treatment of the coated or uncoated paper substrate with laser energy, a surface is generated which behaves differently in a subsequent further coating process, especially a metal coating or printing process, as compared to a material which has not been laser-treated. This change in the surface is continued in the subsequent coating (printing, paint coating, metal coating) and results in easily recognized changes in color density, color position, gloss and/or reflection therein.

In the case where the laser energy is adjusted so as to generate no visible or discernible image in the substrate treated therewith, as described above, and if the coating applied thereon is not opaque according to the above definition, but transparent, the mark may nevertheless be discernible in such coating through a change in reflection and mattness of the surface of the transparent coating.

Possible transparent coatings which are applied to the laser-marked layer are selected from those in which the increase in

opacity as determined according to the above described method is 2.5 absolute percent or less, preferably 2 absolute percent or less.

Transparent coatings for paper substrates are known in the prior art, and they are distinguished from each other on the basis of whether the component constituting the transparent coating is dispersed or dissolved in a suitable medium (aqueous or organic solvent) for application. Examples of transparent coatings or paints are those comprising nitrocellulose (nitrocellulose lacquers) or acrylates (acrylic paints).

It is also possible to treat not only one, but the surface of several layers provided on the fibrous web with laser energy prior to applying the top coating, which results in a mark on the top coating which as such has different color densities, color positions, glosses and/or reflections. However, it is preferred to treat the surface of only one layer with laser energy.

Various types and degrees of reflection can be produced on the subsequent coating or coatings by selecting the mode of laser marking, i.e., by appropriately adjusting the laser energy, focus geometry, spot size, line spacing and line orientation.

With the method according to the invention, it is possible to transfer digitalized image patterns to the paper which is not yet finally coated, especially printed, metal coated and/or paint coated. The image then becomes visible in the top coating after the final coating step, i.e., after the printing, paint coating or metal coating. Thus, the method according to the invention allows to visualize the mark only in the top coating whereas conventional "watermark" methods aim at visualizing the mark within the paper substrate itself. For fibrous web substrates of higher basis weights, such as cardboards with at

least 150 g/m², conventional watermark methods cannot be used without difficulty anyway.

The marks generated by the method according to the invention are readily seen or discerned in reflection, especially with
5 metal-coated paper.

10 The invention further relates to paper products, such as paper and cardboard, having a mark in the top coating which are obtained by the above described method. Such marked papers and cardboards consist of a substrate as described above which has been surface-treated with laser energy, and an opaque top
15 coating applied thereto on the surface of which the mark generated by laser treatment on the underlying paper substrate is easily discerned through a change in color density, color position, gloss and/or reflection. The opaque top coating applied to the laser-treated layer of the substrate consists of at least one printing and/or at least one metal coating and/or at least one paint coating, or a combination of such individual coatings which may be applied in various orders.

20 The laser-treated substrate of the paper product, i.e., the paper or cardboard substrate, is selected from the group consisting of fibrous webs, surface-treated fibrous webs, coated fibrous webs which may optionally be treated and/or metal-coated below their coating, and metal-coated fibrous webs which may optionally be treated and/or coated below their metal
25 coating.

As to the individual coatings, metal coatings, treatments, basis weights and further characteristics of the fibrous web prior to treatment with laser energy and the embodiments of the paper product (paper or cardboard) having a mark in its sur-
30 face, reference is made to the relevant statements above.

The invention is further illustrated by the following non-limiting Examples.

Examples:

Reference Examples

- 5 The influence of different top coatings on the increase in opacity of paper substrates was determined. Thus, the opacity of the paper substrate without a coating was subtracted from the opacity of the paper substrate provided with the top coating in order to obtain information about the opacity or covering power of the coating itself. The difference was converted into a percentage which corresponds to the absolute increase in opacity in absolute percent brought about by the coating. The opacity of the paper before and after coating was in each case determined according to DIN 53146.

Table 1

- paper substrate - basis weight	top coating	increase in opacity in absolute percent as compared to the uncoated paper substrate	remarks
- autocopying raw paper - 55 g/m ²	- microcapsule coating - 5 g/m ² dry coating weight	1.3-2.5	<u>1</u>
- ZETA® office paper - 80 g/m ²	- microcapsule coating - 5 g/m ² dry coating weight	0.8-2.0	<u>2</u>
- ZETA® office paper - 80 g/m ²	- ink jet printing	9.0-12.4	<u>3</u>
- ZETA® office paper - 80 g/m ²	- offset printing	8.0-12.3	<u>4</u>
- ZETA® office paper - 80 g/m ²	- aluminum coating - about 10 nm layer thickness	≥ 8.5	<u>5</u>

Remarks for Table 1:

1: Example according to EP 0 240 259

2: ZETA[®] = registered trademark of the Zanders Feinpapiere AG, Germany, common writing paper treated with an unpigmented starch coating, having an opacity of 80-82% (uncoated)

3: Hewlett Packard DeskJet 870 ink jet printer, measured for the Hewlett Packard ink jet colors red, green and blue, normal printing mode

4: laboratory proofing machine (Prüfbau), offset colors red and blue, medium color density

5: metal coating according to EP 0 098 368

The printing, paint coatings or metal coatings in the following Examples respectively caused increases in opacity of at least 8 absolute percent on the above mentioned ZETA[®] office paper. The ink jet and offset printing and the metal coating was respectively performed as described in the Reference Examples.

Example 1

In this Example, a continuous-wave carbon dioxide laser with a power of 30 Watt was used to provide a fibrous web on a paper-machine wire having a water content of 88% by weight with marks of 6 x 35 mm using a distance-related energy (quotient of laser power/laser scanning speed) of 120 J/m. The fibrous web was dried to a moisture content of 6-7% by weight and had a basis weight of 85 g/m².

After drying, the paper was printed with offset and ink jet printing methods.

In both printing methods, the laser marks are visible in reflection and of good quality.

Example 2

5 In this Example, a carbon dioxide laser system pulsed with 100 Hz (nominal value) with a pulse energy of 3.27 J to 5.27 J was used to provide a fibrous web on a papermachine wire having a water content of 88% by weight with marks of 0.64 cm^2 using shadow projection. The fibrous web was dried to a moisture content of 6-7% by weight and had a basis weight of 85 g/m^2 .

10 After drying, the paper was printed with offset and ink jet printing methods.

It was found that an energy density of 8.0 J/cm^2 was a minimum threshold for the generation of visible marks in both printing methods.

Example 3

15 In this Example, a continuous-wave carbon dioxide laser with an output power of 30 Watt was used to provide white and colored "natural papers" with a basis weight of 80 g/m^2 coated with an unpigmented starch solution and having a moisture content of 20 about 6-7% by weight with marks of $13 \times 70 \text{ mm}$ using an operating power of 3 Watt and a distance-related energy of 6 J/m .

After applying the marks, the surfaces provided with a mark were printed with offset and ink jet printing methods.

25 In both printing methods, the laser marks are visible in reflection and of good quality.

Example 4

In this Example, a base paper with a basis weight of 200 g/m^2 was coated on one side with an aqueous pigmented paint formulation using cast coating methods to give dry coating weights of
5 nearly 20 g/m^2 , and finished in a high-gloss drying plant.

Subsequently, a continuous-wave carbon dioxide laser with an output power of 30 Watt was used with a testing device to generate marks of $13 \times 70 \text{ mm}$ in the coating of the thus produced paper using an operating power of 3 Watt and a distance-
10 related energy of 6 J/m .

After applying the marks, the surface provided with a mark was printed with offset printing methods.

After printing, the marks were visible in reflection and of good quality.

15 Example 5

In this Example, a continuous-wave carbon dioxide laser with an output power of 30 Watt was used to generate marks of $13 \times 70 \text{ mm}$ on various white, coated or uncoated, papers using a distance-related energy of 6 J/m , whereafter the papers were
20 metal-coated by metal vapor deposition methods on the surfaces marked with laser radiation.

The basis weights of the papers used were 55, 80 and 220 g/m^2 for the uncoated papers, 70 and 250 g/m^2 for the papers coated on one side, and 90 and 200 g/m^2 for the papers coated on both
25 sides, and the moisture content ranged from 6 to 8% by weight.

It was found that, independently of the type of paper (uncoated/coated) and its basis weight, the marks obtained after metal coating were brighter/darker in reflection depending on

the kind of illumination, and thus provided a contrast to the surface of the paper not provided with a mark.

The metal-coated paper was tested for functional usefulness using the paper as a printing medium, and its usefulness proved
5 satisfactory.

Example 6

This Example shows how the marks formed by laser irradiation vary with different energy levels.

10 The papers employed are the same as those employed in Example 5, and the distance-related energy of the laser radiation was varied from 3 to 12 J/m.

15 It was found that a distance-related energy of below 5 J/m is an approximate minimum threshold for uncoated papers, and 4 J/m for coated papers, for a mark to be visible after metal coating.

20 Visible marks are always obtained with distance-related energies of 5.5 to 8 J/m. Distance-related energies of > 8 J/m yielded marks with good visibility after the metal coating, but the papers already showed relatively severe carbonization phenomena in the region of the marks prior to metal coating.

Example 7

25 In this Example, a continuous-wave carbon dioxide 1 kW laser was employed with shadow projection through a mask to generate marks on different papers (uncoated/coated; white/colored) at different web speeds and on a testing device, as shown in the following Table 2:

Table 2

type of paper basis weight (g/m ²)	color of paper	web speed (m/min)
55 uncoated	white	175
80 uncoated	white	175
80 uncoated	light blue	200
220 uncoated	white	200
70 coated on one side	white	200
250 coated on one side	white	200
250 coated on one side	blue	200
90 coated on both sides	white	200
200 coated on both sides	white	200

The size of the mark was 11 x 12 mm in each case. After applying the marks, the surfaces provided with a mark were metal-coated using metal vapor deposition. The marks obtained after the metal coating had good visibility in reflection and of acceptable quality. The metal-coated papers were tested according to Example 5 and proved satisfactory.

Example 8

- 10 In this Example, a carbon dioxide laser system pulsed with 100 Hz (nominal value) with a pulse energy of 2.0 J was used to provide a white uncoated 55 g/m² paper and a white 70 g/m² paper coated on one side with marks using shadow projection at web speeds of from 50 to 350 m/min.
- 15 At a size of the mark of 10 x 8 mm, corresponding to an energy density of 2.5 Joule/cm², and for different repetition rates, the marks showed good visibility in reflection.

After applying the marks, the surfaces provided with a mark were metal-coated using metal vapor deposition. The marks ob-

tained after the metal coating were visible in reflection and of acceptable quality. The metal-coated papers were tested according to Example 5 and proved satisfactory.

Example 9

5 In this Example, a continuous-wave carbon dioxide laser with an output power of 30 Watt was used to provide 55 g/m² base papers having a moisture content of 6-7% by weight with marks of 13 x 70 mm using an operating power of 3 Watt and a distance-related energy of 6 J/m, whereafter the base papers were coated
10 on one side, both on the marked and on the unmarked surfaces, with an aqueous, microcapsule-free, pigmented painting formulation as is used for cast coated papers, with dry coating weights of approximately 20 g/m².

The papers finished in a high-gloss drying plant showed marks
15 with acceptable visibility in each case; they were tested for functional usefulness, and their usefulness proved satisfactory.

Example 10

This Example shows how the marks formed by laser irradiation
20 vary with different energy levels.

The base paper and the laser were as described in Example 9, and the distance-related energy of the laser radiation was varied from 5 to 12 J/m.

It was found that a distance-related energy of below 5 J/m is a
25 minimum threshold for a visible mark to be formed. Visible marks were always obtained with distance-related energies of 5.5 to 9 J/m. Distance-related energies of > 9 J/m yielded marks with good visibility, but the base papers already showed

relatively strong carbonization phenomena in the region of the marks.

1994/04/20/050

C L A I M S :

1. A method for generating a mark in the top coating of paper substrates by treating the surface of at least one layer positioned below the top coating with laser energy prior to application of the top coating, wherein the top coating of the paper substrate is opaque and selected from at least one printing and/or at least one paint coating and/or at least one metal coating, or combinations thereof.
2. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and optionally be provided with a paint coating is provided immediately below the top coating.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that a fibrous web, a surface-treated fibrous web, a coated fibrous web which may optionally be treated and/or metal-coated below its coating, or a metal-coated fibrous web which may optionally be treated and/or coated below its metal coating, is treated with laser energy at its surface.
4. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that said optionally surface-treated fibrous web is coated with an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and optionally be provided with a paint coating.
5. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web is treated with laser energy, and at least one further

coating which is selected from printing, paint coating and metal coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.

- 5 6. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface of the fibrous web is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface.
- 10 7. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the metal-coated surface of a fibrous web, optionally after applying a paint coating or printing, is treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.
- 15 8. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with a coating according to claim 4 is treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.
- 20 9. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with a coating according to claim 4 is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is metal-coated, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the metal-coated surface.
- 25 10. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web which is provided with a coating according to claim 4 is metal-coated, the metal-coated surface, which may optionally be provided with a paint coating or printing, is
- 30

treated with laser energy, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied to the surface which has been treated with laser energy.

- 5 11. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that the surface of a fibrous web is treated with laser energy, the surface treated with laser energy is provided with a coating according to claim 2, and then a printing and/or paint coating is applied.
- 10 12. The method according to one or more of claims 5 to 11, characterized in that said fibrous web is transparent, opaque, white or colored, and optionally has been surface-treated.
- 15 13. The method according to one or more of claims 2 and 8 to 11, characterized in that said coating of the fibrous web is an unpigmented, white or color pigmented coating which may additionally be densified (supercalendered) and may additionally be provided with a paint coating.
- 20 14. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said metal coating consists of copper, aluminum, gold or silver.
15. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said mark is a logotype, a name, a trade mark, an image or a safety marking.
- 25 16. The method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said paper substrate has a basis weight of from 40 to 400 g/m².
17. A marked paper product, obtainable by a method according to one or more of claims 1 to 16.

A b s t r a c t

A Method for Marking Paper and Cardboard

5 The present invention relates to a method for marking coated, especially printed, paint-coated or metal-coated, paper substrates by treating the paper substrate with laser energy prior to said printing, paint coating or metal coating. The invention further relates to marked papers and cardboards prepared by said method.

DECLARATION, POWER OF ATTORNEY AND POWER TO INSPECT

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare:

that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

that I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the Invention entitled: "A METHOD FOR MARKING PAPER AND CARDBOARD," the specification of which [check one(s) applicable]

X was filed X as PCT International/U.S. Application No. PCT/EP99/03286, on May 12, 1999;
 _____ and was amended by Amendments filed July 11, 2000 and November 17, 2000 (if applicable); [or];
 _____ is attached to this Declaration, Power of Attorney and Power to Inspect;

that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; and

that I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Applications:

			Priority Claimed
<u>PCT/EP99/03286</u>	<u>International</u>	<u>12 May 1999</u>	[X] Yes [] No
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed	
<u>19822605.5</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>20 May 1998</u>	[X] Yes [] No

that I acknowledge my duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Rule 56(a) [37CFR§1.56(a)].

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As inventor, I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with **Customer No. 000110** as my attorneys or agents with full power of substitution to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: **John S. Child Jr., Reg. No. 28,833 and Patrick J. Hagan, Reg. No. 27,643.**

POWER TO INSPECT: I hereby give **DANN, DORFMAN, HERRELL AND SKILLMAN, P.C.** of Philadelphia, PA or its duly accredited representatives power to inspect and obtain copies of the papers on file relating to this application.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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